## SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL FEDERAL

PONTINJ.	1	
THIS GASE	COTAMBINO	Δ

20647

TA COTAMIBIRO NEAD BI	WASHINGTON FIELD		FILE HO. DFIS 2007
WASHINGTON,	BA9852 5/1	0;6/1,6,13,23, 7/9;8/6/52	ROBERT A. WEEMS RAW:RCH
TITLE			GHARAGTER OF CASE
VIADIMIR POP	OVIC wa.		INTERNAL SECURITY - YU
VIADIIII 101	ovicy nav	,	
SYNOPSIS OF FA	CTS:		MICROFILMED
	VIADIMIR POPOVIC con staff with sternness		mbassy MAY 1 10co
	held meeting of Yugo		
:	residence and took e	xtraordinary secu	uritySER.
	measures. POPOVIC a	ed wife, VJERA, o	continue to
•	experience domestic recently rented a su	mmer home at Blue	gecu Ridge
	Summit, Maryland. S	ubject:s known co	ontacts
	set forth. POPOVIC		
•	in case of ANDRIJA Alexoressed keen inter		ect has
	election and definite		
	Party victory, Subje	ect recently decl	lared a
•	national hero by the		
	Attitude toward Unite		
	material possible.	Subject contempla	ating a
•	trip to Yugoslavia la for consultation.	atter part of Ser	otember
	201 00115 000 000 00111	fi fi	ECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
	•		ENTRAL INTELLIBENCE AGENCY
	#a		URCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
		. N#	AZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
			ATE 2003 2006
		•	26 aug. 52
			26 acy.
PPRGVID AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL ADERT		NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
CoPIES	OF THIS REPORT .	· This Is an FB1	investigative
(5 ) Bureau	(100-368811)	report and makes no	recommendation
I - New York	: (105-1443)(Info)(RM)	for decreace or dis	sapproval.
3 - Washingt	on Field (105-968)		

GR COORDINATION WITH

FB! and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loansd.

PROPERTY OF FBI - This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the

WFO 105-968

## DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.:

, 111.

Washington T-1 and T-3, of known reliability, advised that Ambassador POPOVIC continues to rule the Embassy staff with considerable sternness. He is generally feared by the Embassy personnel, many of whom have expressed the belief that the Ambassador and his wife, VJERA are mentally unstable. The Ambassador is known to go on frequent rampages, during which time he severely criticizes the staff under him, both at the Embassy and at his residence.

The Ambassador's personal life continues to be very complex insefar as his extramarital activities with other women are concerned. In the past the Ambassador has attempted to be discreet concerning his activities in this regard; however, recently he has used no discretion in this matter and has so much as told his wife, VJERA, that he is unconcerned as to what her thoughts might be concerning this matter.

T-l related that NOVAK POPOVIC, Caretaker at the Yugoslav Embassy, is one individual who has become particularly revengeful due to the threats received from the Ambassador. NOVAK POPOVIC formerly served the subject while the latter was Ambassador to Russia and is, therefore, well acquainted with the treatment to be expected from the Ambassador. T-l continued that it is well known in Yugoslavia that no servant or subordinate has ever been able to stay in the employ of the Ambassador or his wife, VJERA, for any period of time due to their cruel and unjust treatment. While in Moscow the Ambassador, as at the present time, engaged in philanderings with various Russian women, and this fact was known to the Russian authorities. While stationed in Moscow Ambassador POPOVIC had for a considerable period of time a Russian chauffeur who reported on all his activities to the Russian authorities.

Tol, of known reliability, advised the Ambassador and his wife, during the month of May, 1952, gave a total of twenty-five cocktail and dinner parties. VJERA is known to keep a card index on all Americans whom she entertains and makes various notations as to their sympathies toward Yugoslavia and other political issues.

Ambassador POPOVIC continues to criticize the Embassy personnel for their lack of developing more American friends to work for the Yugoslav cause. He has instructed the Embassy staff to work in unity

WFO 105-968

and to strengthen discipline in the party. He cautioned all members to be security conscious tall times and to destroy all notes taken during the course of the various meetings.

Ambassador POPOVIC'S wife, VJERA, recently held a meeting of the ARZ (Women's Anti-Fascist Federation) during which meeting she criticized the women of the Embassy for their inactivity and ordered the women to take a more active part in enlightening the Americans and their friends of the true conditions in Yugoslavia.

T-1 and T-2, of known reliability, advised that the Ambassador and his wife, VJERA, rented a summer home from June 1 until September 1, 1952, at Blue Ridge Summit, Maryland. In order to defray the expenses of this home, the Ambassador endeavored to have several other Embassy employees join himein securing this summer residence. (Lieutenant General DANILO JERIC and his wife, AMRA, are known to have cooperated with the Ambassador in defraying the expenses of this home. It is known privately by T-1 that AMRA secretly detests the Ambassador's wife, VJERA; however, AMRA was forced into occupying this summer home as it conformed with the desires of the Ambassador.

The subject continues to express a desire to obtain a new permanent residence in Chevy Chase, which home would cost the Yugoslav Government \$250,000.00.

T-4, of known reliability, advised that a high level and secret meeting was held at the residence of Ambassador POPOVIC on June 28, 1952. In attendance at this meeting were MARIJAN BARISIC, the newly appointed Yugoslav Chief Delegate to the United Nations; MIKOIA MODIL of the Chicago Consulate; DUSAN/MARINKOVIC, Assistant Commercial Autache; MIRKO SARDELIC, Counselor, Yugoslav Embassy; MIADEN SOIC of the Yugoslav Information Center, New York; NIKOIA MANDIC, Counselor and reported UDBa Agent attached to the Embassy; and Ambassador POPOVIC.

According to source, before this meeting actually got underway, the following security precautions were taken by Ambassador POPOVIC: All the servants were dismissed for the day and ordered not to return to the residence. The Ambassador personally wrapped the telephone in a heavy cloth as it was located in the room where the meeting was to be held. In addition, the radio in the conference room was played loudly throughout the entire day. The meeting lasted well into the evening hours and the above participants at this conference were

quartered at the Ambassador's residence from the previous evening, Friday, June 27, 1952.

Ambassador POPOVIC continues to be very interested in the case of ANDRIJA ARTUKOVICH, former alleged leader of the Ustashi, a puppet government formed under German domination in Croatia, Yugoslavia, during World War II. T-2 has advised that the Ambassador and particularly MIRKO HAUNER, First Secretary at the Embassy, are at the present time perturbed due to the outcome of the trial of ARTUKOVICH. The Embassy was responsible for instituting the proceedings against ARTUKOVICH when he was accused of war crimes against the Yugoslav people and his extradition to Yugoslavia was demanded. Results of this case were favorable to ARTUKOVICH and he is presently at liberty on \$5,000.00 bail pending an appeal of the decision granting his liberty. The Ambassador, working through MIRKO BRUNER, is presently endeavoring to contact various influential people in the United States Government who could reverse this favorable decision as rendered toward ARTUKOVICH.

T-2 advised that MIRKO BRUNER had informed Congressman JCHN/SLATMIK, of Minnesota, that he, BRUNER, had ascertained that Congressman SHEPHERD, of California, had introduced a bill which would grant sanctuary for ARTUKOVICH in the United States. BLATNIK, according to source, made it known to BRUNER that nothing could be accomplished by this bill and that this matter will be further discussed when he, FLATNIK, returned from the Democratic Convention in Chicago.

BLATNIK, according to the source, promised to contact BRUNER and Amcassador POPOVIC immediately upon his return from Chicago. To also advised that Congressman BLATNIK had invited Ambassador POPOVIC and his wife, VJERA, to the Army-Navy Country Club on Sunday, June 15, 1952.

T-2 also advised that on June 6, 1952, one NICK BEZ (DEZNALINOVIC) had attempted to contact Ambassador POPOVIC to see if the latter could secure passage on a Yugoslav ship for NICK'S brother. JULIAN BEZNALINOVIC. NICK BEZ was anxious to have his brother board a ship which was due to leave New York for Yugoslavia on June 15, 1952. NICK reportedly was aware of the fact that this ship was filled to capacity; however, he wanted the Ambassador to intercede for his brother, JULIAN, in securing accommodations as JULIAN only had a tourist visa which expired July 1. BEZ, according to source, could

DFB 20647

畑に 105~968

be reached at 1220 Dexter Horton Building, Seattle, Washington. The NICK BEZ mentioned herein is a prosperous commercial fisherman who resides at Seattle, Washington.

Two advised that during the latter part of June, 1952
Ambassador POPOVIC was in conference with AIES BENIER, former Yugoslav Chief Delegate to the United Nations, concerning an appointment BESIER was attempting to obtain with JOHN FOSTER DULLES, former State Department official. BEBIER was, according to the source, disturbed over the fact that he had not received an answer from DULGES concerning this requested appointment. BEBIER was of the optain that DULLES was afraid of the criticism he might receive if someone was to know he was mingling with the Yugoslavs. Ambassador POPOVIC believed, however, that BEBIER should try by all means possible to see DULLES as this would be very beneficial to Yugoslavia.

T-5, of known reliability, advised that during the month of July Ambassador PCPOVIC had been declared a national hero by the Republic of Montenegro for his deeds of valor while attached to the Partisan Army in World War II.

TH3 and TH4 have both advised the attitude of Ambassader POPOVIC towards the United States is one of friendship and cordiality on the surface; however, he has been heard to express the fact that this is necessary in order to exploit from the United States all the materials needed by Yugoslavia.

T-2 related that PCPOVIC is contemplating returning to Yugoslavia for consultation sometime during the latter part of September, 1952.